

24P

Integrated Vehicle Health Management (IVHM) Activities at Kennedy Space Center

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Integrated Vehicle Health Management

IVHM

♦ **Technology Goals & Objectives**

♦ **Background**

♦ **Current Status**

♦ **Major Accomplishments**

♦ **Near Term Plans**

♦ **Contact Info**

Integrated Vehicle Health Management

Discussion Topics

◆ Overall Program Goals

- Substantially reduce the technical, programmatic and business risk associated with development of a safe, reliable and affordable 2nd Generation Reusable Launch Vehicle (RLV)

◆ IVHM Goals

- Develop and integrate the technologies which can provide a continuous, intelligent, and adaptive health state of a vehicle and use this information to improve safety and reduce costs of operations

<u>Now</u>	<u>Near Term</u>	<u>Future</u>
Maintain	Monitor	Management
Human Control	Distributed Control	Autonomous Vehicle
Reporting	Processing	Reacting
Analyze	Diagnosis	Prognosis
Sensors	Intelligent Sensing	Integrated Sensor Suites
Component	Subsystems/Vehicles	System

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Technology Goals & Objectives

◆ KSC IVHM Goals

- Reduce ground and flight operations costs for vehicles and payloads
 - Automated in-situ vehicle checkout
 - Ground maintenance on exception-only basis
 - On-board failure isolation = reduced ground troubleshooting efforts
 - Automated servicing and checkout
 - Reduced size of flight and ground controller teams
 - Standardized payload interfaces
 - Containerized payloads with off-line testing
- Improve Safety & Reliability
 - Faster identification of failures
 - Prediction of failures
 - Reduced human error through pre-programmed responses
 - Increased redundancies
 - Use of modern non-intrusive sensors in high criticality systems

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Technology Goals & Objectives

- ◆ **KSC IVHM Focus Areas**
 - Flight and Ground-based Test Beds
 - Advanced Sensors (Hazardous Gas Detection, Wireless)
 - Evolved Control Room Technologies with Advanced Applications
 - **Informed Maintenance (IM)**
 - Diagnostics / Prognostics
 - Automated Maintenance Scheduling
 - Automated Logistics Coordination (People/Parts/Paper)
 - Paperless Documentation
 - Data Mining

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Technology Goals & Objectives

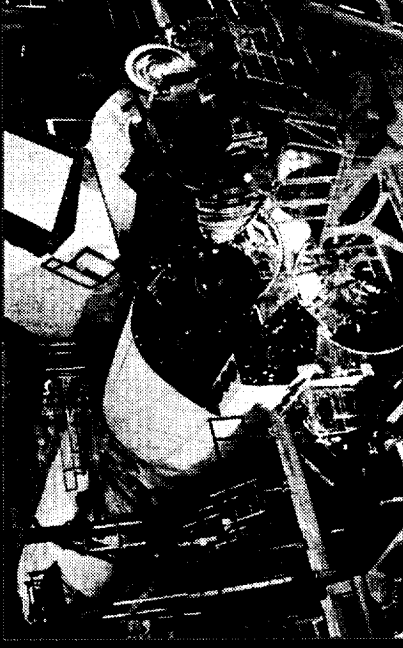
- ◆ 1st Generation Ground Operations Reality
- ◆ 2nd Generation Ground Operations Vision
- ◆ 3rd Generation Ground Operations Vision

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Background

1st Generation Ground Operations Reality

- Best described as manual integration of planned and unplanned operations
- Planned - checkout based on FMEA, R&R of limited life components, servicing
- Unplanned - IFAs and other failures - involves removals for access, troubleshooting, failures and copper path retest
- Paper intensive
- Logistics coordination (people/parts/papers) attempts to use statistics of 4 vehicle fleet, but largely manual
- Conflicts identified by representatives of subsystem engineering, shop, quality, other at scheduling meetings
- Schedules adjusted manually every shift - move magnet bars on wall!



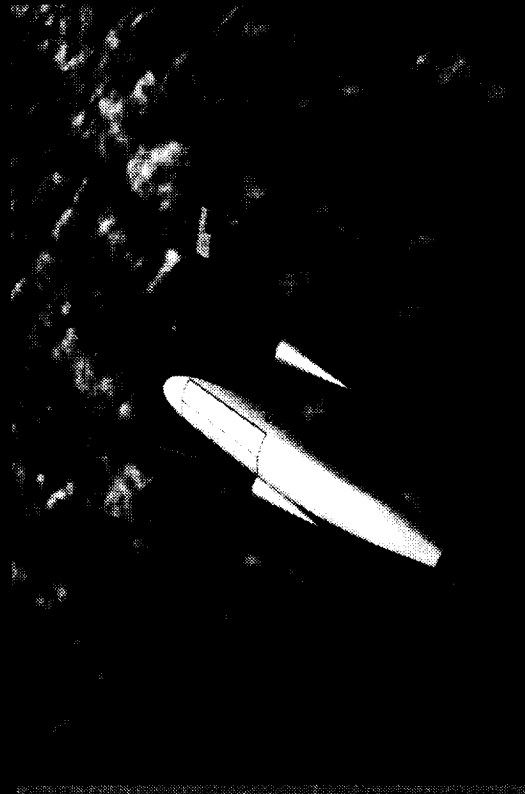
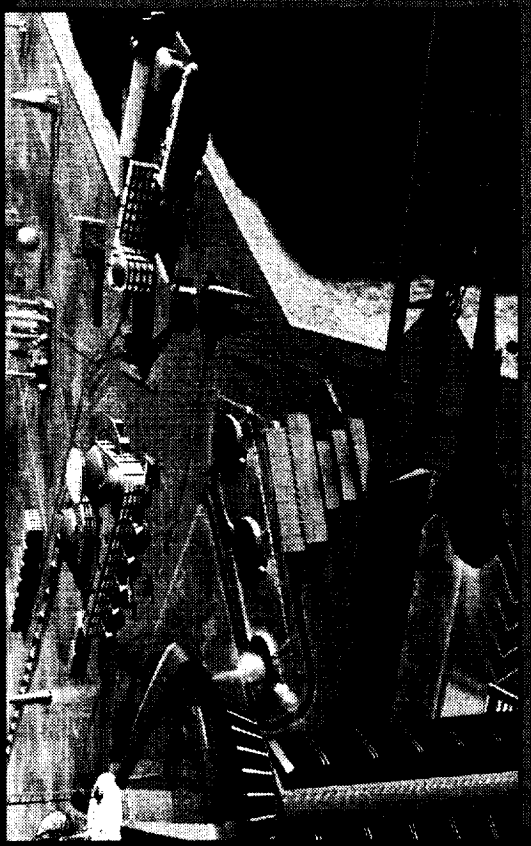
2nd Generation Ground Operations Vision

- Described as semi-automated
- Ground systems highly integrated with flight systems from day one of design phase
- Extensive use of highly automated test and checkout equipment
- Paperless work environment
- Informed Maintenance implemented
 - Maintenance schedules automatically generated and updated taking into account planned and unplanned operations
 - Flight and ground based diagnostic/prognostic health algorithms integrated and use multi-mission data mining
 - Extensive use of intelligent applications for engineering advisories for near real-time launch and ground operations decisions
- Ground receives periodic health summary data from flight vehicles
- Logistics coordination and test requirement determination statistically oriented



3rd Generation Ground Operations Vision

- Described as fully automated
- Informed Maintenance implemented with the following considerations
 - Use scaled up elements of 2nd Generation IM system
 - Very large fleet and very high launch rate - large number of component health tracking down to serial number level
 - Maintenance “at the gate” in terms of hours by very small team - rapid routing and staging of proper skilled personnel and equipment as well as procedures
 - “3rd Gen” diagnostic/prognostic health algorithms and applications for engineering advisories for near real-time launch and ground ops decisions



◆ SSME HMS/OPADS

◆ X-34 NITEX

◆ X-37 IVHM and IM

◆ X-38 DARTH

◆ CLCS

◆ iTPS

◆ PHARM

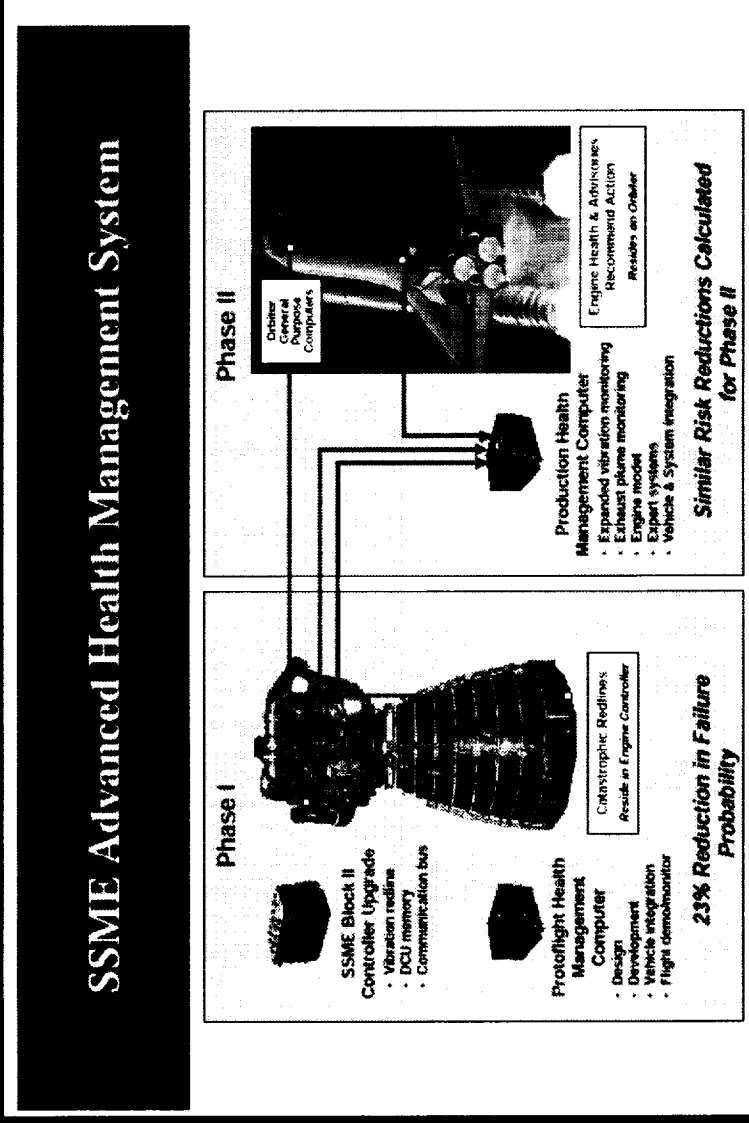
◆ REMA

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Current Status

♦ Space Shuttle Main Engine Health Monitoring System (SSME HMS)

- Optical Plume Anomaly Detection System (OPADS) Flight Experiment
 - Planned for three flights, first mid-2002



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Current Status

★X-34 NASA IVHM Technology Experiment for X-vehicles (NITEX)

- Propulsion system health monitoring experiment
- Fly as payload on X-34
- Multiple flights (first late 2001)
- Develop prognostication



★X-37 IVHM and IM

- Electro Mechanical Actuator & Power Systems Health Monitoring Experiment
- Embedded in vehicle avionics
- Operate during B-52 drop tests (1/2002) and Shuttle/ELV payload (11/2002)
- Informed Maintenance

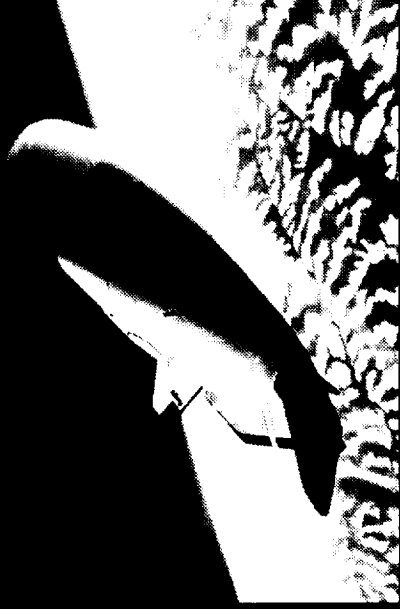
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Current Status

★X-38 Crew Return Vehicle (CRV)

- Provide interface between X-38 vehicle and Orbiter
 - X-38 has Device to Allow Return Telemetry Handling (DARTH)
 - Orbiter has Vehicle Analysis And Data Recording (VADAR)
- Fly as Space Shuttle payload on STS-113 (2/2002)

X-38



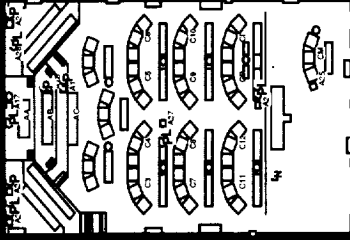
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Current Status

◆ Checkout and Launch Control System (CLCS)

- Complete replacement of 1970s era Launch Processing System in work, first launch late 2002

OLD (LCC) Single Workstations



NEW (OCR) CLCS Work Groups



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Current Status

- ◆ **intelligent Thermal Protection System (iTPS)**
 - ARC-led effort, KSC role is to develop Space Shuttle flight experiments
- ◆ **Informed Maintenance - Predictive Health And Reliability Management (PHARM)**
 - Boeing KSC and NASA KSC
 - Develop an end-to-end Informed Maintenance system, planned completion 12/2000
 - Plan to integrate into X-34, X-37 and Spaceport Technology Test Complex

- ◆ **Reconfigurable Electro-Mechanical Actuator (REMA)**
 - Oklahoma State University and NASA KSC
 - Develop parallel neural network control systems for EMA operated aerosurface
 - Previous work was neural network for solenoid valve signature recognition

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Current Status

- ◆ IVHM HTDs
- ◆ FCMS
- ◆ OMS/RCS IVHM Test Bed
- ◆ u WIS
- ◆ Wireless VJ Sensor System
- ◆ SOCC

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Major Accomplishments

Space Shuttle IVHM HEDS Technology Demonstrations

FCMS



Example Problems

- Fuel Cell single cell volt test
- Aft & PLB haz gas detection
- Crit 1 GOX temp probes
- MPS LH2 FCV testing
- SSME inspections
- Radiator inspections
- MPS pneumatic system testing
- ET/Orbiter plate gap testing

Solutions

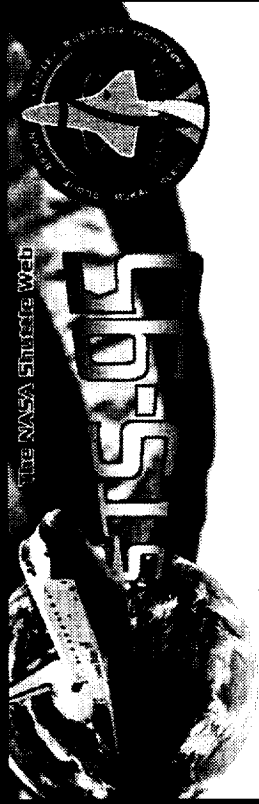
- ✓ Fuel Cell Monitoring System
- Smart H₂ & O₂ sensors + FBG FO
- Use non-intrusive sensors, wireless
- Hall Effect sensors w/ NN
- SSME HMS, FFT accels, OPADS
- ★ Acoustic emission sensors
- Helium leak detection sensors
- Delta Press sensors

✓ = implemented

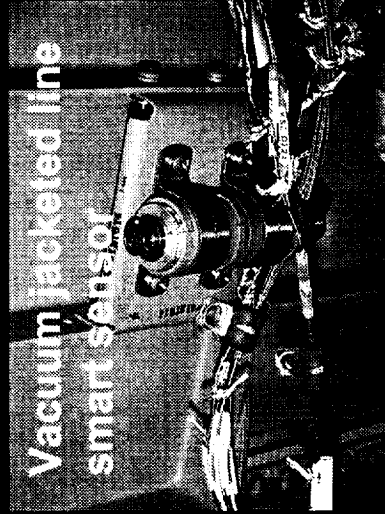
➤ = demo on HTD

★ = needs development

Space Shuttle IVHM HEDS Technology Demonstrations (cont'd)



John Glenn with custom CB



Vacuum jacketed line
smart sensor



Conduction cooled ATR



HTD-2 ATR & RHNS



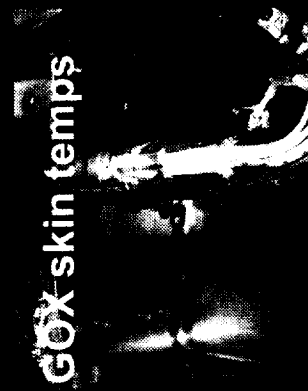
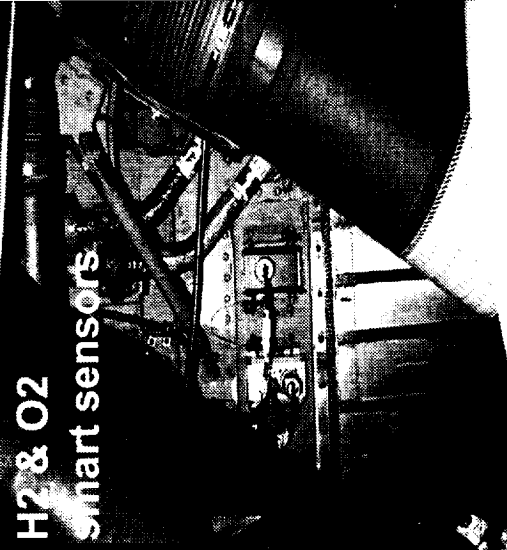
Thrust structure
strain & temp



ET/QRB plate gap
delta P

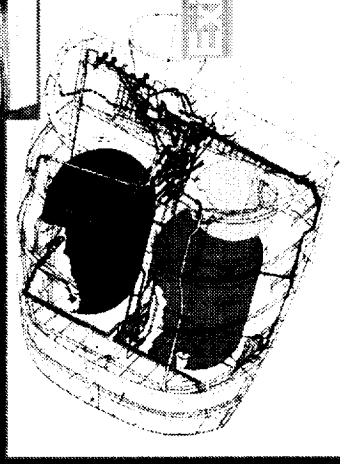
H₂ & O₂
smart sensors

GOX skin temps

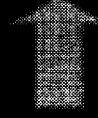


Space Shuttle OMS/RCS Helium System IVHM Test Bed

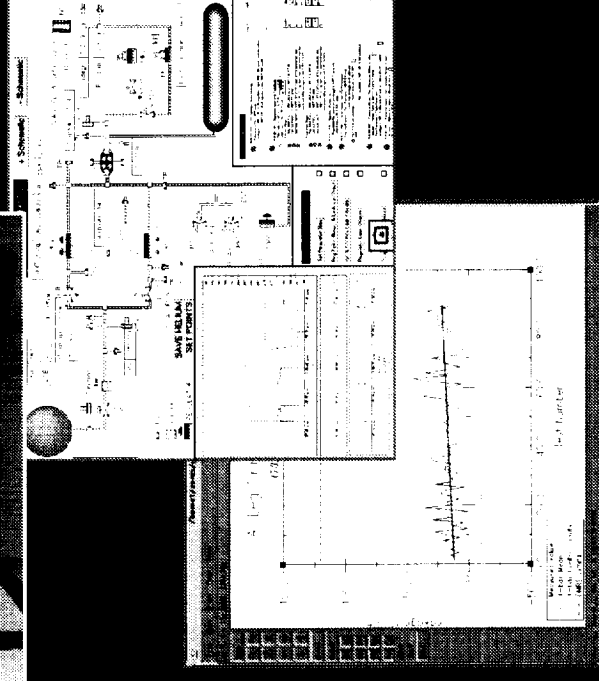
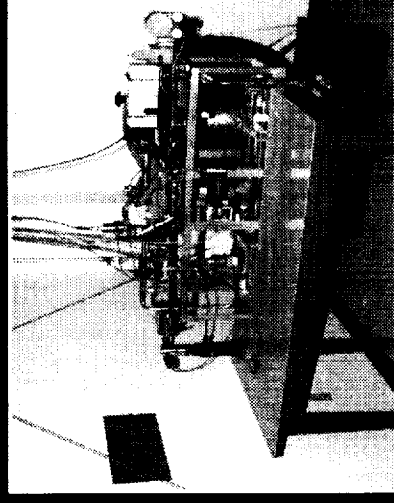
- Service and test 8 systems in parallel



Existing CSE



Pneumatic
System IVHM
Test Bed with
Automation CSE



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Major Accomplishments

◆ **Micro Wireless Instrumentation System (u WIS)**

- NASA JSC and KSC effort
- Two configurations: Micro-sensor/recorder packages and wireless sensors/laptop package
- Flew STS-96, STS-101, STS-106, International Space Station

◆ **Wireless Vacuum Jacketed Line Sensor System**

- Spin-off of IVHM HTD technology
- University of Florida, Boeing KSC and NASA KSC
- For use at Space Shuttle Launch Complex 39

◆ **Florida Spaceport Authority Space Operations Control Center (SOCC)**

- Boeing KSC effort
- Funded by state of Florida
- Can support commercial payloads and launchers

Integrated Vehicle Health Management

Major Accomplishments

◆ STTC

◆ MMS

◆ IHGDS

◆ APHARM

◆ ICS

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Near Term Plans

◆ Spaceport Technology Test Complex (STTC)

- Develop rapid servicing and checkout technologies for “Iron Rocket” (non-flight RLV) – target 24 hour turnarounds
- Partnership with industry, academia, other NASA Centers
- Serve as test bed for maturing RLV technologies through rigorous multiple cycle testing in operational environment – even to the point of failure
- Also develop new LC-39 LOX pumps, replacement Space Shuttle Orbiter LH2 Recirculation Pumps and other large-scale industrial cryogenic components
- In addition, provide hands-on training for Space Shuttle technicians, quality control specialists, engineers as well as industry and academia

◆ Miniature Mass Spectrometer (MMS)

- Jet Propulsion Laboratory, NASA JSC and NASA KSC effort
- Develop hand-held device for post-EVA toxic vapor detection and clean-up while still in airlock prior to entering Space Shuttle or International Space Station

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Near Term Plans

◆ Intelligent Hazardous Gas Detection System (IHGDS)

- University of Florida, Boeing KSC and NASA KSC effort
- Develop on-board leak localization system using mini-mass spectrometers (leveraged from JPL and others' work) and/or smart sensors (leveraged from Bantam/GRC/MSFC/KSC work)
- Develop complex flow circulation models for algorithms and optimal sensor placements
- Develop 1/5 scale Orbiter aft compartment for model validation
- Space Shuttle flight experiments planned

◆ Informed Maintenance – Advanced Predictive Health And Reliability Management (APHARM)

- Scale-up PHARM efforts into 2nd and 3rd Generation IM system
- Leverage Phase II SBIR - Intelligent Automation, Inc. for 3 dimensional neural network visualization technology

◆ Intelligent Checkout Systems

- Automated video, communication and telemetry switching and retest
- Virtual control rooms for remote commanding and monitoring

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Near Term Plans

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